[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 21st August, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 690 copies.

Anti-National Congress meeting at Karchana, Allahabad.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th August, publishes the proceedings of an Anti-National Congress meeting held on the 6th idem in Karchana, Allahabad district, at the house of Bábu Beni Prasád Singh, the zamíndár of Karchana and the talúkdár of Majhgaon, Rae Bareli. Thousands of Hindús and Musalmáns attended the meeting, the Bábu himself presiding. The President, Bábu Ran Bahádur Singh, pleader, and Pandit Gaya Prasád addressed the audience. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the meeting should oppose the National Congress as far as possible, and should be firm in its loyalty to Her Majesty's Government, and that copies of the proceedings should be sent to Rána Shankar Bakhsh Singh, Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, and Munshi Nawal Kishor.

Anti-National Congress meeting at Baraon, Allahabad.

The same paper, of the 21st August, gives an account of an Anti-National Congress meeting held at the house of Bábu Mahabir Prasád Naráyan Singh, the talúkdár of Baraon, Allahabad district, on the 12th idem. About 300 persons were present, and the Bábu and some other gentlemen made speeches in condemnation of the National

Congress. The meeting resolved to send a memorial to the Local Government, expressing approval of the present system of administration and condemning the Congress. An influential sub-committee was formed to prepare the memorial and obtain signatures to it from all classes of the community.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Rája Muhammad Tasadduq Rasúl Khán and the National Congress.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Tasadduq Rasúl Khán, the talúkdár of Jahángirabad, in condemnation of the National Congress. The writer refers to the condemnation of the National Congress by the two Muhammadan public meetings at Bombay, the Mahárája of Benares, and the Oudh Talúkdárs' Association, and says that as Musalmáns are in a minority compared with Hindús, they will never consent to the introduction of representative government. All sensible Hindús, too, know very well that the agitation for representative government will only tend to widen the gulf between the two communities. No loyal subject of Her Majesty will like to see the Congress sowing broadcast the seeds of sedition in the country. Government has voluntarily given the people local self-government, and it will grant them new rights as they make progress. The writer approves of the establishment of the Indian Patriotic Association, as proposed by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán.

Ahmad Husain Khán of Paryáwán and the National Congress.

The same paper contains another letter from Ahmad Husain Khán, the talúkdár of Paryáwán, adverse to the National Congress. He says that he attended the meeting of the National Congress at Madras only for the purpose of getting information with a view to exposing the movement. With the exception of a few men, some of whom were dismissed Government officials, and the others notoriety-hunters, the so-called delegates who attended the Madras meeting were ignorant men. The writer is glad that his co-religionists keep aloof from the seditious movement. The Congress leaders say that Bengális have nothing to do with the Congress and always make a point of inducing by flattery or payment Musalmáns of any position, high or low, to

preside at the Congress meetings. But the audience at the Congress meeting held at the house of Hamid Ali Khán, Lucknow, in July was mostly composed of Bengális.

Comments on the Catechism of the National Congress.

The same paper publishes another article communicated by Saiyid Shábán Ali Khán, the talúkdár of Salempur, in which he criticizes the Catechism of the National Congress in continuation of his previous comments.

The same.

Circulation, 123 copies.

Sir Rána Shankar Bakhsh Singh, in an article published in the *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 11th August, condemns the dialogue between Rám Bakhsh and Faridu-l-din as a seditious pamphlet, and advises Government to destroy the pamphlet.

Anti-National Congress meeting at Mainpuri.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The *Upkárak* (Agra), of the 16th August, referring to the Anti-National Congress meeting which was to be held at Mainpuri on the 14th idem under the presidency of Rája Rám Pratab Singh of Mainpuri, says that the Rája appears to be quite unacquainted with the aims and objects of the National Congress. The opponents of the Congress are under the impression that the Congress leaders desire to destroy British rule in this country, but nothing could be a greater misapprehension than this. Sir William Hunter, Mr. Hume, and many European Barristers-at-law support the Congress. It is improbable that they will support any seditious movement.

National Congress.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 17th August, argues that both the promoters and the opponents of the National Congress are animated by selfishness and have not the true interests of the country at heart. The former desire to obtain seats in the legislative councils and high posts under Government, and the latter to win the good-will of Government officials by pretending to be more loyal than other persons.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 418 copies.

Revision of settlement in the Central Provinces.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 15th August, gives the substance of the correspondence between the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Government of India regarding the Government share of the assets of each estate under settlement, and disapproves of the departure of the Government from the half-assets rule. The *Sudhá* urges that landlords should send memorials to the Government protesting against its decision.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Case of Mr. Kirkwood.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th August, says that the orders of Government about Mr. Kirkwood have been published. The Calcutta High Court expressed its opinion to the effect that a Judge guilty of such an illegal act was not fit for his post. Sir Steuart Bayley has come to the conclusion that as Mr. Kirkwood himself wishes to retire, there is no necessity for removing him from his post. Hence it will be perceived that the punishment inflicted on a Judge for getting an innocent girl turned out of society for life is that he will receive his pension some years before the fixed time and pass his life in ease and comfort at home! The High Court appears to consider Mr. Kirkwood guilty of a very serious offence. The Court refers to the case of a Magistrate at Durham who ordered the body of a young woman to be examined by a doctor. Mr. Justice Lopus, in commenting upon his misbehaviour, observed that his proceeding was equal to an outrage. The case of Budhia is a more serious one than the Durham case, because Budhia appeared before the Judge only as a witness. These comments show that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court considered Mr. Kirkwood guilty of a heinous offence. Sir Steuart Bayley has misunderstood them and has not dismissed him from his post. The public is not fully satisfied with His Honor's decision.

The same.

The same paper, of the 16th August, is glad to notice that it appears from the *Bombay Gazette* that Mr. Kirkwood's misbehaviour has caused a stir even in England, and that Lord

Stanley and Mr. Slagg will ask questions in Parliament about the case. This is as it should be. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kirkwood will now receive adequate punishment. His premature retirement will not be a punishment to him, but to the poor Indian tax-payer, who will be burdened with his pension earlier than usual. His so-called punishment can be no warning to other Judges and Magistrates. Whether Parliament takes any serious notice of his misconduct or not, it is a matter of great satisfaction that English statesmen now readily give attention to the complaints published in native newspapers against European officers who misbehave themselves. If English statesmen continue to take an interest in Indian affairs in this way, European officials in this country will think twice before abusing their powers.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 13th August, referring to the ill-treatment of Budhia by Mr. Kirkwood, says that in this country the people value their religion and the chastity of their women above all things. Thousands of men have sacrificed their lives and property on behalf of their religion. Shri Rám Chandra waged war against Rávan and killed the demon simply for the recovery of his wife. History bears testimony to the heroic deeds of Rájputs for the protection of the honour of their women. It is a matter of deep regret that in the time of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress women should be ill-treated by Government officials in the way that Budhia was. Had any female relative of Mr. Kirkwood been ill-treated in that way, what would he have thought of the matter? The *Bhárat Jíwan* is glad to learn that Lord Stanley and Mr. Slagg will bring Mr. Kirkwood's misbehaviour to the notice of the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively. The Calcutta High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have both strongly condemned his illegal proceeding. But His Honor does not consider it necessary to inflict any punishment on him, as he has voluntarily applied for permission to resign the public service. His premature retirement will

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The same.

give some consolation to the native community, but justice demands that a man should be punished adequately for his offence. (The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, Bareilly, of the 18th August, refers to the opinion expressed by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in condemnation of Mr. Kirkwood's misbehaviour, and says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal concurred with the Judges. His Honor, however, did not think it neccessary to consider the question of punishment, as Mr. Kirkwood had voluntarily offered to retire. Native officials should take a warning from Mr. Kirkwood's case. The *Dabdaba* praises His Honor for his justice.)

Circulation, 250 copies.

Case of Mr. Crawford.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 15th August, in commenting upon the case of Mr. Crawford, says that Lord Reay was not well advised in ordering him to be tried by the Magistrate in the ordinary way. His Lordship should have been guided by the procedure in the Cambay case, and should have appointed a Commission to enquire into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford. Lord Reay acted with undue haste, and his unwise proceedings in the case will lower his prestige. The *Sindhu* is glad to hear that the appointment of a Commission has now been decided upon. As Mr. Crawford takes great interest in promoting the welfare of the people, the *Sindhu* greatly regrets the ill-treatment to which he has been exposed, and hopes that he will be found innocent.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Nathu Wilson, Kumaun.

The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th August, referring to the account published in the Allahábad *Indian Union* of Nathu Wilson's high-handed proceedings in Kumaun, says that if Nathu is allowed to pursue his career of crime for some time more, the unfortunate inhabitants of the hills in that Division will be exposed to all the evils of misrule. The miscreant, who may be rightly called a second Halaku, has committed fifteen or sixteen murders, but he has not yet received any punishment. He has only been sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly, whence his rich relatives will soon get him released. It is a good thing to kill any number of men and then to escape punishment by pretending to be mad. But only Europeans

are entitled to this indulgence. Sir Auckland Colvin should sympathize with the children of the soil and bring Nathu Wilson to justice. It would be well if the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Straight were appointed to enquire into the case. Acts such as those of which Nathu Wilson has been guilty are very injurious to Government. The hill people fear him as an angel of death.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Municipal administration in Fyzabad, Gonda, and Nawábganj.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, says that the municipal administration in Fyzabad is very unsatisfactory. There is no hope of an improvement in the administration until the Deputy Commissioner is appointed President of the Municipal Board. The general dissatisfaction among the people with the proceedings of the present President of the Board is a sufficient proof of his incompetence. Nine members have tendered their resignations and several public meetings have been held to condemn the management of affairs. The placing of a member who is a trader in charge of octroi is very objectionable. He is sure to show favour to himself, his friends and relatives. The President did not object probably because he had himself been guilty of an equally objectionable proceeding in appointing his son's European tutor, who knows nothing of engineering, as the municipal engineer. Besides Fyzabad, there are other places where the unsatisfactory state of affairs calls for the interference of Government. The Tahsíldár of Gonda has been appointed the Secretary of the Municipal Board of that place. The measure is very objectionable, because he will have to deal with the same men both as Tahsíldár and Municipal Secretary. It is believed that the Tahsíldár of Nawábganj in the Bara Banki district will also be made the Municipal Secretary. The appointment of a Deputy Commissioner as President of a Municipal Board can do no harm, but the appointment of a native Tahsíldár as the Secretary of a Municipal Board is very objectionable. It appears from the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Board of Gonda, held on the 15th May, that the Board sanctioned Rs. 10 for the construction of a platform round a *bargat* tree.

The grant was a religious one in a disguised form, and the Deputy Commissioner was right in taking exception to it. The explanation given by the Board is unsatisfactory. The Muhammadan members of the Board may ask for similar religious grants.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Provision of water-supply for Agra, Benares, Allahabad, and Lucknow.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th August, says that Government is very anxious to provide a pure and sufficient water-supply for Agra, Benares, Allahabad, and Lucknow, where a scarcity of water occurs in summer. In order to carry out the scheme, an engineer has been engaged whose pay and the expenses connected with the maintenance of his office establishment amount to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000 a year, which will be defrayed from the municipal funds of the four cities above mentioned. The water-supply at Agra will cost about 12 lakhs of rupees. The population of that city is one and a half lakhs, of whom only ninety thousand persons will benefit by the scheme. The remaining seventy thousand men will have to please themselves by merely looking at the water-works, though, of course, they will also be burdened with additional taxation. The entire cost of the provision of water-supply at the four cities will be about fifty or sixty lakhs of rupees, of which forty or fifty lakhs will be spent on the purchase of engines, pipes, &c., in England, and ten or fifteen lakhs on that of stones, bricks, lime, &c., in this country. Hence the scheme is no doubt good, inasmuch as it will provide labour for the unemployed in England and India, and will also put some money into the pockets of some Europeans on account of commission. But the payment of the cost will cause great hardship to the people. Benares, Allahabad, and Lucknow have a comparatively good trade, and the higher classes of the community in those places may bear the increase in the municipal taxation without difficulty, but the middle and the lower classes are sure to suffer from the increase. As regards Agra, the extension of railroads has greatly injured the trade there. Agra has been deprived by Delhi of its Rájputána trade, and by Cawnpore

of its Bundelkhand trade. There has been a decrease in the income of the municipality, as will at once be perceived from a comparison of the income under various heads for 1887-88 with that for the previous year. The income of the Agra Municipality is two lakhs a year, and an increase of 50 per cent. has now been made owing to the proposed water-supply. The increase is sure to be very injurious to trade. Again, this increase will not fully answer the purpose, because one-half of the increase will go to the payment of the interest on the loan of 12 lakhs and the other half to the maintenance of the water-works. Hence a further increase will have to be made in taxation to provide for the repayment of the loan. There cannot be a doubt that the evil effects on the people of a large increase in the taxation will be a thousand times worse than the advantage they will derive from the water-supply. The scarcity of water at Agra in the hot weather is chiefly due to the fall of the Jumna, caused by the canals, from which Government derives a large income. Hence, in consideration of the revenue derived from irrigation and the levy of the famine-tax, Government would do well to pay the cost of providing water-supply for Agra and the other three cities above mentioned.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of a pleader by the Munsif of Fatehabad, Agra.

The same paper, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the alleged ill-treatment of a pleader by the Munsif of Fatehabad, Agra district. The writer states that on the 6th August, when the pleader, who is a member of the District Board and possesses some landed property in Fatehabad, entered the Munsif's Court in European dress with his hat off as usual, the Munsif, who was smoking his hookah on the bench at the time, was highly annoyed at seeing him, and ordered the Názir to expel him from the Court, accusing him of having committed a contempt of Court by entering the Court without his hat on. The pleader went out and changed his clothes. He then submitted a petition asking for a copy of the Munsif's order, but the Munsif threw aside the petition. He then submitted another petition asking for the post-

ponement of the case, in order that he might have time to apply to the higher authorities for the transfer of the case to some other Court. The Munsif ordered the Názir to take the pleader to the lock-up, where he was detained for five hours. At the time of the rising of the Court the Munsif fined him Rs. 150, which was of course at once paid by him. The question is, why did the Munsif ill-treat the pleader in this way? It would seem that the Munsif, who is a Shia Musalmán, had often entered into a religious controversy with the pleader, who belongs to the Sunni sect, in Court. The pleader had always defeated the Munsif, and had once told him that it was not proper to carry on a religious controversy in Court. If the above circumstance was not the cause of the Munsif ill-treating the pleader, the Munsif must be subject to fits of madness. Be that as it may, the Munsif appears to be quite unfit for the post he holds. The pleader has made an appeal to the District and Sessions Judge.

Circulation, 150 copies.

British rule.

The *Chirágh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 16th August, says that prices were very low in this country before the mutiny. But the introduction of railroads has brought about a great scarcity of grain. The country has been under British rule for the last one hundred years, but the people were never exposed to such miseries and sufferings as they have been during the last thirty years. The state of things is getting worse and worse every day. Formerly the policy of Government was marked by justice, but now it is marked by high-handedness. Lakhs of maunds of grain are exported to other countries, and consequently the people in this country have to starve for want of grain.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Second languages fixed for the examinations of the Allahabad University.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, is of opinion that the Allahabad University is quite right in entering only three Indian languages, namely, Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit, in its list of second languages. If Hindi were entered in the list, as has been desired by

some persons, would not Urdu, too, have to be added? The University should take no notice of such objections.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Attack on the District Superintendent of Police by three constables at Pilibhít.

The *Khurshíd-i-Afáq* (Pilibhít), of the 14th August, gives an account of the attack by three police constables on Mr. Davies, the District Superintendent of Police at Pilibhít, on the 9th idem. When Mr. Davies and his two European guests were at dinner at 10 P.M., the three constables fired on them. Mr. Davies and his guests had a very narrow escape. The Magistrate and other local officials endeavoured to discover and arrest the constables during the night, but in vain. Next day the three constables were reported to be in a hut. As soon as the police force surrounded the hut they shot themselves. It would seem that Mr. Davies ordered the men to be drilled on the 8th August, at night, before him. The men objected and offered to resign. Mr. Davies ordered them to be brought to him the next day. They were men of immoral character and did not like to work hard. Since Mr. Davies' arrival at Pilibhít the police force has been showing great activity, and both the municipal chaukidárs and the police constables have been keeping a careful watch at night in the city.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

The *Dabdaba-i Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 18th August, says that it is rumoured that at Pilibhít three police constables shot at the District Superintendent of Police for his abusing them. The Superintendent had a narrow escape, and the constables afterwards committed suicide by shooting themselves.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Alleged illegal arrest of two boys by a police constable at Agra.

A local correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th August, says that while walking one evening on the road, which is watered, he saw two boys in the custody of a police constable and a crowd of men standing close by. On enquiry he found that a European had suspected that he had been abused by the boys while passing them on the road, and that consequently they had been ordered by the

European to be arrested. Would a police constable arrest any person in this way in accordance with the wishes of a native? God knows what ill-treatment the two boys above referred to must have been subjected to.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Orders sent to the accused for a breach of municipal bye-laws.

A correspondent of the *Chirágh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 16th August, complains that the orders issued by Magistrates requiring persons charged with a breach of municipal bye-laws to attend Courts are sent to the accused through police constables, who do not allow the accused to show the orders to other persons, in order to find out the contents, if they themselves cannot read the orders. They have to make their marks on the orders, although they do not know what the orders are about. If they do not attend Court on the day mentioned in the orders, they are fined for disobedience. The editor suggests that a copy of the orders should be supplied to the accused, as is that of the summonses of the Civil Courts.

Circulation, 690 copies.

Physical education in the Zila Schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 16th August, publishes the circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction for the encouragement of physical education among the students of the High Schools in the provinces, and is glad to say that the Director has given attention to a long-felt want.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Rámpur.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 14th August, in commenting upon the reception of General Azimu-l-din Khán on his return from Naini Tal, gives an account of the rejoicings held at Rámpur, and says that such an enthusiastic reception was not accorded even to the late Nawáb on his return from the pilgrimage to Mecca. The *Nizám* complains that the buffoon, who is a great favourite of the Nawáb, has unjustly taken possession of the houses of his three neighbours without paying any price. The buffoon is held in such high respect by the Nawáb that the heir-apparent, General Azimu-l-din

Khán, Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán, and Ali Husain Khán attended the dancing party held by him at his house in honour of General Azimu-l-din Khán's recovery. The Nawáb himself has allowed a dancing girl to occupy the house of Nawáb Mirza Khán without obtaining permission from the owner. Such high-handedness prevails at Rámpur.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Dholpur.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th August, contains a cartoon in which the Dholpur State is represented as a camel carrying heavy loads called debts. In the letter-press the writer asks the Government of India to interfere and save the State from ruin.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Delay in the delivery of bearing letters in Guna.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th August, on the authority of a correspondent, states that all paid letters, parcels, and newspapers addressed to Guna are distributed to the addressees by the post-office of the Gwalior State there. But bearing letters are sent by the Government post-office at the Guna cantonment to the head-office at Agra, which, after entering them in its registers, forwards them to the State post-office at Gwalior, which sends them to the State post-office at Guna for delivery to the addressees. In this way there is an unnecessary delay of more than two weeks in the delivery of bearing letters. In order to avoid this delay a delivery peon should be appointed in the Government post-office at the Guna cantonment.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Prosecution of passengers who over-travel on the East Indian Railway.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th August, says that the East Indian Railway Company has lately made it a rule to prosecute every passenger who happens to travel beyond the station for which he holds a ticket. But it should be observed that among such passengers hardly one per cent. do so with the intention of cheating the Company. They generally over-travel when they go to sleep or through an oversight. Hence the new rule will cause

unnecessary trouble and expense both to passengers and the Company.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 215 copies.

Cook and Son and the Mecca pilgrims.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 14th August, publishes a letter from Wijahat Ali, a retired Tahsíldár at Allahabad. The writer went to Bombay and engaged a passage for the Hedjaz in a pilgrim ship of Cook and Son which was to leave on the 16th July. Some Musalmáns of Java, who arrived just on the eve of the departure of the vessel, were taken in, while the writer and twenty-three other men who had previously engaged passages were left behind. The worst of it is that their luggage, which had already been placed in the ship, was not returned to them. They were told that they would be taken in further on, and consequently they ran three miles in vain. Another irregularity of the firm came to the writer's notice while he was at Bombay. A vessel which was timed to leave on 3rd July started on 7th idem. A Kashmiri Musalmán was told by one of the officials of the firm that the ship would weigh anchor at 4 P.M. The pilgrim went out on business, leaving his wife in the vessel. When he returned at 10 A.M., the ship had disappeared. He then went in the *Tanjore*. Similarly a young boy was left behind by his father. The men who had been left behind should have been sent by the mail steamer, but this was not done. The writer having fallen sick returned home. Cook and Son have refunded his fare and have told him that they will get his luggage back from Jedda.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Local complaints, Kanauj, Farukhabad district.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 15th August, complains that the streets and by-lanes in Kanauj are in a very neglected condition, and that consequently the people are exposed to much inconvenience, particularly in the rainy weather. It is surprising that not a single street has been metalled. Again, there being no dispensary in Kanauj, the sick inhabitants of the place have to attend the Miran-ki-sarai dispensary, which is more than two miles off.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Interference of Musalmáns with Hindús in the performance of their religious ceremonies at a well in Benares.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 13th August, states that Musalmáns objected to the performance of their religious ceremonies by Hindús at the Nág well in Alaipur, Benares, on the day of the Nág-Panchmi festival, as usual. The City Inspector of Police advised the Musalmáns not to interfere with the Hindús, but in vain. The Magistrate was therefore obliged to place a military guard at the well.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Ferry contractor at Bára, Gházipur district.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th August, complains that Muhammad Khán, the ferry contractor at Bára, Gházipur district, forcibly takes two pice and sometimes even four or five pice from each foot passenger on account of toll, although the rate fixed by Government is one pice. If any men object to pay the higher rates, he abuses and beats them.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain,	Aug. 14th ...	Aug. 19th ...	232 copies.
2	*Agra Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Amír Khán ...	" 12th ...	" 15th ...	156 "
3	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Diláwar Alí ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	120 "
4	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 14th ...	" 18th ...	63 "
5	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	" ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	" " ...	" 17th ...	215 "
6	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 10th & 17th,	" 21st ...	200 "
7	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	" 14th & 18th,	" 17th & 20th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
8	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	" 12th ...	" 15th ...	85 copies.
9	*Amiru-l-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Amír Alí ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	300 "
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Kishan Lál ...	" 11th ...	" 17th ...	123 "
11	*Ásád* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 17th ...	" 19th ...	250 "
12	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ..	Hindi ...	" ...	Totá Rám ...	" " ...	" 20th ...	100 "
13	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 13th ...	" 16th ...	1,500 "
14	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ..	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	" " ...	" 17th ...	225 "
15	*Charpás* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	" 14th ...	" 17th ...	...
16	*Chirágh-i-Aiman* ...	Agra ..	" ...	" ...	Raza Alí ...	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	150 "
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ..	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 18th ...	" 21st ...	200 "
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,*	Rámpur ..	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 13th ...	" 15th ...	447 "

19	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultánpur ...	" ...	" ...	Nirotam Dás ...	" 14th ...	" 19th ...	99	"
20	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	July 29th & 31st & from Aug. 14th to 19th.	" 15th to 20th,	240	"
21	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Aug. 11th, 15th & 18th,	" 15th, 19th & 21st.	100	"
22	*Jalwa-i-Ezdi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	" 17th ...	" 19th ...	125	"
23	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	150	"
24	*Jubilee Paper* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	" 16th ...	" 19th ...	395	"
25	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	" ...	" ...	Bhaggu Khán ...	" 15th ...	" 17th ...	240	"
26	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	" 13th ...	" " ...	250	"
27	*Káshi Pattrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdu...	" ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 17th ...	" 19th ...	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).	
28	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Rudra Prasád ...	" 16th ...	" 17th ...	700 copies.	
29	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	" ...	" ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 14th ...	" 18th ...	200	"
30	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-English	" ...	...	" 13th ...	" " ...	130	"
31	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	" 9th ...	" " ...	150	"
32	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Durgá Prasád ...	" 18th ...	" 19th ...	48	"
33	*Mauj-i-Narbudda* ...	Hoshangabad,	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	" 16th ...	" " ...	250	"
34	*Mauj-i-Zarafat* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	" " ...	" " ...	250	"
35	*Mauáq-ka-Patla* ...	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Haidar Alí Khán ...	" 9th ...	" 18th ...	76	"
36	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	" 14th ...	" 17th ...	300	"
37	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	" 10th ...	" " ...	150	"
38	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	" 12th, 16th & 20th.	" 15th, 18th & 21st.	185	"
39	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	June 15th, 23rd & 30th and July 7th, 15th, 23rd & 31st.	" 21st ...	250	"
40	*Nárad Mun* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Sarúp ...	Aug. 15th ...	" 20th ...	...	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
41	*Nasím-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	Aug. 15th ...	Aug. 18th ...	385 copies.
42	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	July 31st ...	" 21st ...	50 "
43	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	Aug. 14th ...	" 17th ...	100 "
44	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	" 18th ...	" 19th ...	279 "
45	*Nyáya Sudha* ...	Harda ...	Marátha-English.	" ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	" 15th ...	" 18th ...	418 "
46	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	" 15th to 21st,	" 15th to 21st,	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
47	*Oudh Punch* ...	" ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 16th ...	" 21st ...	425 copies.
48	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	" 20th ...	" " ...	400 "
49	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Ghulám Husain ...	" 13th ...	" 15th ...	250 "
50	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Partáb Kishun ...	" 4th ...	" " ...	75 "
51	*Raiz-i-Ásam* ...	Benares ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Nawáb Ali ...	" 16th ...	" 20th ...	175 "
52	*Rájpútána Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdu-English.	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	" 13th ...	" 16th ...	491 "
53	*Raja Prakásh* ...	Ratlám ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	" 9th ...	" 15th ...	150 "
54	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 12th ...	" 16th ...	150 "
55	*Roshnah* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	" 13th, 16th & 19th.	" 15th & 20th,	250 "
56	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Banshi Dhar ...	" 13th ...	" 18th ...	110 "
57	*Sháh-i-Tár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Jamná Prasád ...	" 14th ...	" " ...	32 "

58	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Maráthi-Hindi	„	...	Lakshman Ráo Anant,	„ 15th	...	„ 19th	...	250 „
59	*Surma-i-Rozgár*	...	Agra	...	Urdu ...	„	...	Itrat Husain ...	„ 16th	...	„ 17th	...	300 „
60	*Surár-i-Qaisari,*	...	Rámpur	...	„ ...	„	...	Muhammad Razá ...	„ 9th	...	„ 18th	...	76 „
61	*Taheib*	...	Moradabad	...	„ ...	„	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,	„ 12th	...	Aug. 15th	...	60 „
62	*Tamannái*	...	Lucknow	...	„ ...	„	...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th	...	Aug. 20th	...	130 „
63	*Táti-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„ ...	„	...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ „	...	„ 19th	...	325 „
64	*Upkárak*	...	Agra	...	„ ...	„	...	Náráyan Prasád ...	„ „	...	„ „	...	250 „
65	*Vriti Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthi-English.	„	...	W. T. Kapse ...	„ „	...	„ „	...	115 „

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